

I was for three years a pupil in a large school of young ladies, where not only the intellect but the heart was trained; where the principles of truth, honor, and fidelity were carefully inculcated—not by precept, but by example, more potent than words. I have seen girls who entered school ignorant, thoughtless, and frivolous, leave it, after one or more years culture, developing the "higher faculties," cultivated in the Christian faith, and womanhood," and the memory of the noble, true, and good teachers, whose tireless industry and patient love have guided into paths of light and beauty the lives of many

grateful girls, compels me to utter a word of defense for our school.

Wilton, Conn., Aug. 13, 1869.

M. D. M.

US. CUSTOMS AND COLOR.

To the Editor of *The Tribune*:

SIR: It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that discrimination on account of the color of passengers is yet persisted in on many of the ocean steamers sailing from this port. This indignity is to be met on all the lines running to Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. A first-class ticket is sold to a colored person and full fare charged, and to evade the law, the New-York and Charleston Steamship Company write on the ticket the words "colored" and "first class" in the same word—"nigger;" and this prevents the injured

person from obtaining redress. Now, it is certainly, in my opinion, no honor to eat at the same table with white men because they are white, and no dishonor to eat with black men because they are black, but why will Americans—in the North especially—allow this insult when

there are no longer any slave-masters to pandor to? And why must American citizens be subjected to such humiliations? To educated, well-bred people especially is this indignity galling.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 26, 1869.

WAS HE A QUACK?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of this morning you print an editorial sentence on the maltreatment of a child by a "Dr. Hensley" of St. Louis. The doctor, who, "to make matters worse, is also the homeopathic specia," gave the child a powder of morphine which is supposed to have caused the child's death. As regards the doctor spoken of, a careful search in the register of regularly qualified homeopathic physicians fails to prove him such. There are quacks who pain themselves upon the public as homeopaths, as well as those who pretend to be allopaths, and who are not such. The St. Louis quack called the colors of homeopathy, does not imitate the honor of the homeopathic medical profession.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 26, 1869.

F. REGER, M. D.

WHOLESALE MURDER OF UNION MEN IN
NORTH CAROLINA.

ARREST AND CONFESSION OF THE MURDERERS—
STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

NEWBURN, N. C., Aug. 26.—For a long time past detectives have been engaged in Jones and Lenoir Counties in ferreting out the perpetrators of the many

cold-blooded murders which have there been committed, and their labors have not been in vain. On Tuesday, Aug. 24, 15 persons were arrested in the vicinity of Kingston, and lodged in Newbern jail. Since that time 11 others from the same locality have voluntarily come forward and made similar avowals to the most startling disclosures. Fearing that swift punishment for their crimes would come upon them, they have Kingston, N. C., hoping thus, to secure leniency to themselves. In these affidavits they acknowledged that they have each been organizers of one of the numerous bands of guerrillas, and were, to, in taking the lives of nearly 40 Union men, just as the close of the war. They gave the particulars of the cold-blooded butchery of the prisoners of the Kingston jail last spring, and the murders upon the bridge over the Neuse River, near that town. They swear to the murder of three United States soldiers (colored) who were visiting their friends in Kingston. These soldiers are supposed to have returned to their regiment, and are doubtless reported on the roll of the latter as deserters. There have probably been more than two hundred horses and mules stolen in Lenoir and adjoining counties since the war, and these affidavits account for the greater portion of them. The names of the Ku-Klux Klan, now known as the Constitutional Union Guards (C. U. G.), they implicate in their statements many of the prominent citizens of the county. The C. U. G. is a widespread organization, extending not only through North Carolina but many other Southern States. No less than four leading members of the Klan have been designated for arrest, and are now being held by the County Board of C. U. G.'s, before their arrest. The prisoners are now awaiting examination by the Circuit Judge.

Government departments, and while the family was in London, they were compelled to mourn his loss and to combat a cold world for a livelihood. About two months after Mr. Lang's death his wife, Mrs. Mary Lang, was informed that her husband had been shot. Soon thereafter she was given employment under Mr. Thomas Penelope, in the folding room of the Government Printing Office, and she was compelled to remain at home, because of the severe illness of her mother and youngest child. A lady friend of the family, Mrs. J. H. Penelope, who had been Mrs. Lang's long-continued absence, went to see her at her home, or, none, on a street north, between Sixth and seventh streets. When she arrived there, she found Mrs. Lang, her mother, and children—none in the house, but lying in the back yard in an unfortunate position. Mrs. Lang was in a very poor physical condition. S. Lang's mother was quite ill also, and they had been without food two days and two nights. Mrs. Lang was taken to the hospital, and was cared for by a Sergeant of the Police of the Second Precinct. He went to her and informed her that her husband had been shot yesterday, and that she must leave the house. She informed him that her husband and children were not at home, and that she had to find a way to get them home, whereupon he proceeded to fetch her and carry, and put her furniture, consisting of a baby's cradle, a bed, a table, and a chair, and other trifling articles, in the back yard, and also threatened to send her to the Penitentiary if she did not leave the premises at once. She was so terrified, she said, that she had no choice but to call for the chief night air, for she had been compelled to keep all her children in the back yard, and she had no family, except the

scantly aware they had done; and in this condition they were compelled to remain three days and nights. The father and mother of the child had 15 cents with which bread was procured, and then she reported the condition of the family to Mr. Penick, who immediately called on them to find out the real condition above related. He gave Mrs. Lang money with which to relieve the hunger of herself and family for a while. He then procured a room for the mother and child in the Hotel Hamilton, where he left the family and later returned removed. (Washington Chronicle.)

A MOB DEFEATED IN CINCINNATI.

There was intense excitement in Cincinnati last Friday evening, on the arrest of an alleged murderer, and the unexpected escape of a second alleged murdered man, David Kirby, who was killed by a rough on the line of the Dayton Railroad, in a very brutal manner, last Wednesday.

Kirby's death had created a violently bitter feeling among his fellow employees, and when it was announced that the alleged murderer would be brought to Cincinnati on Friday, every train as it arrived during the day was surrounded by a fierce crowd of men. Before 7 o'clock train on Friday night, the 10:30 train, was surrounded by a mob of the best looking for the arrested parties. Discovering they were not there they again retired.

At 11:15, the arrival of the Atlantic and Great Western train at 12:35. Still the objects of their vengeance did not make their appearance. They again left, only to be back again at 1:30, when the train arrived from Dayton. The police, from the indications of the evening and early morning preceding, were admonished of trouble, and a very large number of men were later on hand in increased force. For the purpose of providing the best manner for the safety of the prison, where the others knew to be on the last mentioned train, Lieut. Evans went out to Cumminsville and joined the party at that place. Finally the train approached its destination.

The depot here was filled with men well armed with revolvers. People thronged the streets, the situation was the most precarious character, though the train passed, bearing the men off with unimpaired safety.

The exciting moment had come. Every place of exit was watched. Lieut. Evans put his head out of the window and motioned for the men to go to the rear of the train.

the second car. This, for the time being, deceived the mob, who at once started in that direction. Under cover of this diversion, the three prisoners quietly alighted from the opposite end, first Wareham, the supposed murderer, in charge of the two men who had been taken from the car. The escort of Lieut. Evans, and finally Hines in custody of Officer Newberry of Dayton. For a moment the throng of spectators, who had gathered in front of the hotel, observed the officers, with their charges, passed in the direction of the broad door, leading to the prison. Then, as the mob, who had been waiting for the prisoners, recognized Wareham, and shouted, "Here he is!" The crowd, quick to respond to any cry, at once rushed forward, and, shouting, "Kill him," "Kill him," "lynch him," as the party hurried on. The storming of the door of the day had arrived. As they reached the door the men started to open it, and the mob, who had come to draw their revolvers and threaten the prisoners, began down. Evans then placed his hands on the shoulders of the two men, and, with the rest of the Cincinnati detachment at the door, they took the excited crowd, while the prisoners were being taken to the prison.

The men were about to be taken safely away by the officers of the law, the mob forced open the door through which the baggage is taken, and began to jump out of the windows one by one. Before they could be taken a considerable number the officers of the law were reached by the mob. The mob hurried in the direction of the car shouting "hang him," "kill him," and so on, but before they could organize an attack on this new position, the vehicle moved off. The Third Station, direct persons followed the mob. The mob was safely lodged. During the excitement, one of the coolest men exposed was Warren

himself. As they were going to the station-house, the crowd following them, the Marshal asked him if he was afraid, to which he replied, "No; I have seen many a man hung." On his way to the Ninth-st. Station, late in the day, he said "he wouldn't have cared a d—n if they had hung there." During all his peril he remained undisturbed neither color nor muscle changing.

(Cincinnati Gazette)